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METHODS OF GEOLOGICAL
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Methods of Genealogical Research



Lessons 11 to 20
of the
Course for Senior
Genealogical
Classes for 1938



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METHODS OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Lesson Course

A Second Year Course in Genealogy and Temple Work

PART II—UTILIZING THE LABOR OF OTHERS

LESSON 11—WELDING LINKS

Need for Sealing Ordinances. The full purpose of temple work can be accomplished only when sealing ordinances are completed for all the family groups in one's chain of ancestry back to the beginning. This is not a new doctrine in the Church. All our presidents, past and present, and many other leading authorities, have emphasized it. We quote some very emphatic statements on this subject.

The Prophet Joseph Smith: "But how are they (the Saints) to become saviors on Mount Zion? By building their temples, erecting their baptismal fonts, and going forth and receiving all the ordinances, baptisms, confirmations, washings, anointings, ordinations and sealing powers upon their heads in behalf of all their progenitors who are dead, and redeem them that they may come forth in the first resurrection and be exalted to thrones of glory with them, and herein is the chain that binds the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the children to the fathers, which fulfills the mission of Elijah."

"Again: The doctrine or sealing power of Elijah is as follows: If you have power to seal on earth and in heaven, then we should be wise. The first thing you do, go and seal on earth your sons and daughters unto yourself, and yourself unto your fathers in eternal glory."

"I wish you to understand this subject, for it is important. It is one of the greatest and most important subjects that God has revealed. He should send Elijah to seal the children to the fathers, and the fathers to the children . . . without us they could not be made perfect, nor we without them; the fathers without the children, nor the children without the fathers."

President Brigham Young: "Can the fathers be saved without us? No. Can we be saved without them? No. . . . The ordinances of sealing must be performed here man to man, and woman to man, and children to parents, etc., until the chain of generation is made perfect in the sealing ordinances back to Father Adam." (B. Y. Discourses p. 624.)

"For our fathers did obtain promises that their seed should not be forgotten. O ye children of the fathers, look at these things. You are to enter into the temples of the Lord and officiate for your forefathers." (p. 625.)

"There are your father and your mother—your ancestors for many generations back—the people that have lived upon the face of the earth since the Priesthood was taken away, thousands and millions of them, who have lived according to the best light and knowledge in their possession." (p. 627.)

"When we come to other sealing ordinances, ordinances pertaining to the holy Priesthood, to connect the chain of Priesthood from Father Adam until now, by sealing children to their parents, being sealed to our forefathers, etc., they cannot be done without a temple. When the ordinances are carried out in the temples that will be erected, men will be sealed to their fathers, and those who have slept, clear up to Father Adam. This will have to be done, because of the chain of the Priesthood being broken upon the earth. This Priesthood has been restored again and by its authority we shall be connected with our fathers, by the ordinance of sealing until we form a perfect chain from Father Adam down to the closing up scene." (Ib. p. 613.)

President Wilford Woodruff: "Elijah the prophet appeared unto Joseph Smith and told him the day had come when this principle must be carried out. Joseph Smith did not live long enough to enter any further upon these things. His soul was bound up with this work before he was martyred for the word of God and testimony of Jesus Christ. He told us that there must be a welding link of all the dispensations and of the work of God from one generation to another. This was upon his mind more than most any other subject that was given to him.

"In my prayer the Lord revealed to me that it was my duty to say to all Israel to carry this principle out, and in the fulfillment of that revelation I lay it before this people. I say to all men who are laboring in these temples, carry out this principle, and then we will make one step in advance of what we have had before. My counselors and I conversed upon this and were agreed upon it, and afterwards we laid it before all the apostles who were here and the Lord revealed to every one of these men—and they would bear testimony of it if they were to speak—that that was the word of the Lord to them. I never met with anything in my life in this Church that there was more unity upon than there was upon that principle. They all feel right about it, and that it is our duty. That is one principle that should be carried out from this time henceforth.

"But," says one, 'suppose we come along to a man who perhaps is a murderer.' Well, if he is a murderer, drop him out and connect with the next man beyond him. But the Spirit of God will be with us in this matter.

"We want the Latter-day Saints from this time to trace their genealogies as far as they can, and to be sealed to their fathers and mothers. Have children sealed to their parents, and run this chain through as far as you can get it. This is the will of the Lord to his people, and I think when you come to reflect upon it you will find it to be true."

President Joseph F. Smith: "God has shown us the way and given us the means by which we may consummate and fill our mission upon this earth and perfect our destiny; for, we are destined and foreordained to become like God, and unless we do become like him we will never be permitted to dwell with him. When we become like him you will find that we will be presented before him in the form in which we were created, male and female. The woman will not go there alone, and the man will not go there alone, and claim exaltation. They may attain a degree of salvation alone but when they are exalted they will be exalted according to the law of the celestial kingdom. They cannot be exalted in any other way, neither the living nor the dead. It is well for us to learn something about why we build temples, and why we administer in them for the dead as well as for the living. We do this that we may become like unto him, and dwell with him eternally; that we may become sons of God, heirs of God, and joint heirs with Jesus Christ."

President George Q. Cannon: "We are told in the words that were read in our hearing that one dispensation must be linked to another, or, in other words, that the dispensations given to the children of men must be united; that we must all be united to our Father Adam; that there must be a bond of union between us and our great parents; and that that will be done through the ordinance of adoption where children are not born in the covenant.

"Hence it is that it falls to our duty to trace up our lineage; and, as has been beautifully explained this morning by President Woodruff, it is our duty to be sealed to our parents that our lineage may be preserved; that we may preserve our families in direct descent and trace them back, ascending lineally until we reach, if it be possible, our ancestors who held the everlasting priesthood, and who were either born in the covenant or were sealed to their parents under the law of adoption when the priesthood was upon the earth. This has to be done by this generation and their successors. It is the labor devolving upon us as

people to perform this. The Prophet Joseph revealed this, but he died before it was fully explained.

"... For we shall all be linked together as a chain. One generation will be linked to another by the power and authority of the holy priesthood until we get back to the time when the priesthood was upon the earth, and when the authority to administer these ordinances was among men in former times.

"... You can see the advantage of pursuing now the course that is pointed out by the word of God to us. It will make everyone careful to obtain the connection, and to get the names properly of the sons and of the daughters of men, to have them sealed to their parents. It will draw the line fairly. It will define the lineage clearly. 'But,' says one, 'that may take a long time.' Well, we have got a thousand years to do it in. We need not be in such a hurry as to create confusion. The Lord will give us time enough to do it all; and when we have gone as far as appears possible, he will give to us opportunities that, at the present time, we are ignorant of; and we will find that everything will be made plain, and each man will trace his genealogy clear back, and we will know our connection, and what to do in relation to these matters, for the Lord will reveal it to us."

Elder Joseph Fielding Smith: "According to the revealed word of God, the family, when properly organized, is to remain intact in the kingdom of God. These families will be joined together from one generation to another back even to Adam. It is our duty to perform this labor for our dead in the temples. If we want to be in this grand family organization we will have to take steps towards saving our worthy dead. If the family organization is not maintained and each generation joined to the one which goes before, we shall find ourselves outside this family circle."

One Record of Sealings. As one example of what may be accomplished by persistent, intelligent, well-directed efforts toward completing by sealings this chain of generations, Sister Ethel Smith Snow has compiled, since 1927, a record of her progenitors which shows she is connected by sealing with 947 direct ancestors. To these forefathers have been joined in the bonds of sealing 2,020 children.

Others by similar efforts can accomplish a like mighty labor.

Where Records of Ordinances are Kept. In checking up on ordinances performed in the past for members of your families the sources are: Records of endowments performed in every temple are indexed in the Index Bureau. If you know the names of the persons endowed, you may place them upon temple sheets and send them to the Index Bureau. In the process of checking they will add the dates of baptism and endowments. Another method, especially helpful when the names of the endowed are not known, is to employ the Genealogical Society to make a thorough search of the endowments for required names.

Records of sealings after the year 1870 can only be obtained by writing to the recorder of the temple where the sealings were performed. Give exact details as to heir, names, and dates of sealings, if possible.

Make your family record a measuring rod of how rapidly you are discharging your duty to your forefathers.

Assignment 11.

Check through your family record and underline in red on your pedigree chart the generations connected by sealing. Thus, if the wife is sealed to the husband draw a red line beside the black line connecting their names on the pedigree chart. If they are sealed to their parents underline in red the lines connecting their names on the pedigree chart. Continue this process on back as far as you can. Record in your Book of Forefathers the number of progenitors with whom you are connected by sealing.

LESSON 12—THE OTHER LOST SHEEP

Except in the close-in and best known families on your pedigree there are in almost every generation (1) numbers of the families who are missing as children; (2) maiden names and parents of wives that are unknown; (3) second or third marriages of husbands or wives that have been omitted from the records or the family histories; (4) forefathers whose lines cannot as yet be traced further.

Wherever records are incomplete in these ways, there are "lost sheep" which must be sought out, found and identified.

In the great work of the gathering of Israel in the latter days, the searching out of the records of our forefathers of the House of Israel who have lived in the past, that they too may be brought into the fold, is by no means the smallest part. And every man and woman in the Church has such lost sheep that must be sought after.

The Lost Sheep. "What man of you," asked the Master-Teacher, "having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it?"

"And when he hath found it, he layeth it on his shoulders, rejoicing.

"And when he cometh home, he calleth together his friends and neighbors, saying unto them, Rejoice with me; for I have found my sheep which was lost." (Luke 15:4-6.)

"How much then is a man better than a sheep?" (Matt. 12:12.)

Missing Branch of Wallace Family. Some examples of how such a "lost sheep" from your record can be found are given below:

Melbourne D. Wallace, aged 18, had the problem of tracing his ancestor, William Wallace, who married in Culpepper county, Va., Elizabeth Yates, and had 12 sons, among them Thomas Jefferson and Mortimer Wallace. The maiden name of the mother of this William was known to be Gaines, but the father's name was unknown to him.

In the Genealogical Library is a Wallace Family History written by George S. Wallace, a lawyer of Huntington, West Virginia. This history did not relate to the Wallace family to which Melbourne D. Wallace belonged, but the latter wrote to the author, in the hope that he might furnish some clue he could follow. The reply received stated:

"My impression is that his ancestor is descended from one Dr. Michael Wallace who settled in Baltimore, Md., about 1734, and later at Ellerslie, Stafford county, Virginia. Some time later some of them went over to Culpepper. There is a book, now very scarce, entitled 'Hayden's Virginia Genealogies,' in which is a detailed account of this particular Wallace family. I went over it hurriedly last night, but did not find a William that corresponded to your ancestor. There was living a year or two ago a Dr. Michael Wallace, near Fredericksburg, Virginia. He is well acquainted with these connections, and I think he could probably give you some information. You may write him in care of his son, Gustavus B. Wallace, Attorney-at-Law, Fredericksburg, Virginia, who will deliver the letter to his father if he is still living."

Following up this promising lead a letter to this address brought a reply which established the fact that the Utah family was descended from an earlier Dr. Michael Wallace, himself the 20th generation from the first ancestor on record in Scotland. Among the children of Dr. Michael was a John Wallace of Liberty Hall, born 19 Jan., 1761, who married in 1792 Elizabeth Hooe. Hayden's printed genealogy of this Wallace family gave eight children of this marriage, but William was not among them. However, the letter read:

"In addition to these children, John Wallace is said to have had two sons prior to his marriage with Elizabeth Hooe, one of them being William Wallace and the other Hugh Wallace. Who is the mother of William and Hugh I have never heard. The Mortimer and Jeff Wallace

that visited my father after the Civil war were sons of this William Wallace who lived in Kentucky.

"After the marriage of John Wallace to Elizabeth Hooe, his two sons, Hugh and William, made themselves obnoxious to their step-mother, and when they were in their teens they got into a fight in the dining room, turned the table over and smashed up things, and the step-mother at once advised her husband that if the two boys remained there she would leave. John Wallace gave the two boys \$500 apiece and sent them away. Hugh went to New Orleans and afterward embarked in the mercantile business and became very wealthy. He is said to have been worth three million dollars before the war."

This family disturbance is probably the explanation why Hayden failed to include the children of the first wife, Miss Gaines, in his printed genealogy. Only by well directed correspondence was the lost branch fitted into its proper place in the long pedigree.

A Lost Branch of the Bergers. On January 14, the Genealogical Society received a letter from Senator Smoot, asking us to do what we could to help an aged lady in Washington, D. C., to locate a branch of her Berger family in Utah, lost to her branch for about 75 years. In part her letter read:

"About 75 or so years ago my uncle, a brother of my father, Peter Berger, emigrated from Bern, Switzerland, to Utah. I do not know to what part. All I ever learned as a child was that he, and, I think, his family went to Utah to live among the Mormons, but neither my father nor any one else, ever heard from them since. I have often wished and even prayed that I might some day hear from them and learn of their whereabouts. I am a Christian woman, and love all my kin. I do not have many. One sister of my father, Barbara Berger, came to this country about 80 years ago with my father, Peter Berger. Their father was Peter Berger. I presume their brother in Utah is now gone, but I'd love to learn to know his children, my cousins, if there are any. I know that they, too, must be of a pretty good age, by now.

"Now, of course, it would be most miraculous, if you should know anybody by that name of kin to me. But should I just get the address of one Berger in Utah, I surely would write to them. Please say nothing to my children about this, as I'd love to surprise them, for we have often talked about this."

The letter was from Mrs. Emma Berger Stouffer, 5308 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A brief search in the cards of the Index Bureau showed that a Christian Berger had done work as heir for his father, Christian (or Jacob) Berger, his uncle, Peter Berger, his aunt, Barbara Berger, and his grandfather, Peter Berger. The Church census for 1930 showed that this Christian Berger, born 23 Dec., 1847, Staffesburg Thun, Bern, Switzerland, was still living, and was a high priest of Grant ward, Cottonwood stake. The city directory, gave his address as 5820 South State. A phone call confirmed the fact that Christian Berger, Sr., and his wife, Magdalena Zougg, came to this country about 75 years ago. Among their children were Christian (mentioned above), John Godfried (died in 1899); Gottlieb (now living at 449 Germania avenue, Murray); Anna Elizabeth, Rozetta and Barbara.

The addresses of Christian and Gottlieb have been sent to Mrs. Stouffer. Once again has the lost branch been located. Incidentally, at the Salt Lake Temple is a wonderful manuscript pedigree of the ancestors of Christian Berger in Switzerland.

Linking up the Rudds. On November 17, Miss Jean Rudd of Denver, Colorado, addressed a letter to "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," seeking to locate in Utah or in the Church descendants of her great-great-grandfather, John Rudd, whose widow and children were said to have become Mormons. The letter added: "It is said that Erastus, one of the sons, lost his life in a dispute with Joseph

Smith. . . This line goes back to Lt. Jonathan Rudd, who came to this country about 1644, and I have a fair amount of information on the intervening generations. I shall greatly appreciate any information that you can give me, and I shall be happy to give any that I may have that you lack."

In the Church Genealogical Archive was discovered the pedigree of Lillian Harriet Montierth Ward of Wilmington, Calif., who proved to be a great-granddaughter of Erastus Harper Rudd, born Sept. 22, 1817. The chart was also obtained, through the kindness of one who knew the family, of Erastus Harper Rudd of Plymouth, Utah. He was a grandson of Erastus Rudd and Experience Wheeler, and the son of Erastus Harper Rudd, born September 22, 1817. The first Erastus Rudd, as learned from the Doc. Hist. of the Church, vol. 2, p. 115, was a member of the Zion's Camp. On June 25, 1834 at Rush Creek, Mo., cholera struck the members of the camp. Erastus Rudd was among the first to die of this disease, expiring about 6:30 p. m. on that day. He was buried by Jesse Smith, George A. Smith and several others.

Lorenzo Dow Rudd, another son of Erastus Rudd, was a frequent missionary for the Church, and died at his home, 176 Thirty-third Street, Ogden, Utah, March 20, 1911, aged 83 years.

A suitable reply having been sent to Miss Rudd, she graciously replied with a pedigree of the Rudd family from the emigrant Jonathan Rudd to Erastus, and continuing to herself. She said, "I do hope this information will be of value to you. I am sending a copy of this letter and all attached pages to Mrs. Ward and Mr. Erastus H. Rudd, mentioned in your letter.

"I am very glad to get the straight of the story of the death of Erastus. The story as I had it was given in Miss Keller's letter: 'Erastus Rudd was shot by Joseph Smith. A neighbor left Erastus and Joseph Smith talking, and when he returned in two hours found only a grave where Erastus had stood.' It is easy to see how such a tale might have arisen, since in those days it was necessary that the victim of cholera be buried quickly and without ceremony. An enemy might make much of such a hurried burial."

Not only was this error corrected but the Rudd descendants in Utah are now connected with their line in the East, a connection not known to any of them before, and they are put in touch with genealogists still working on their line.

Every member of the class should determine to find some missing "lost sheep" of his family before the end of the year's course. In the classes many other interesting experiences may be related by class members of how they have done so, by searching in the library or in correspondence.

Assignment 12

Find by research in a library or by correspondence a new ancestor not now on your record; or the maiden name of an ancestor whose first name only is now known to you; or find the record of an additional child in a family group that is now incomplete in your family record. This will represent your search for the "lost sheep" in a family.

LESSON 13—THE CHURCH GENEALOGICAL ARCHIVE

Each individual should be vitally interested in his ancestry and in his posterity. The personal record which he keeps will be largely the measure of this interest. Indeed it is the responsibility of every Latter-day Saint to compile a record of his ancestry regardless of whether similar records may be kept by different members of his family. By your own records you are laying the foundation for the interest which you hope your posterity will have in their fathers. If the hearts of your children and children's children are turned to their fathers, their char-

acters as well as their estimate of you will be largely shaped by the record you bequeath to them.

Duplicate records need not be submitted to the Archive by different members of the same family if this can be easily prevented. By mutual arrangement, one member may be selected to send pedigree charts and family group sheets containing records of their common progenitors. If, however, for any reason members of a family cannot agree to cooperate, individuals need not hesitate to submit copies of their own records, notwithstanding the danger of duplication. A husband and wife may cooperate and record their pedigrees upon one chart by placing the name of one of their children on line one. It is a mistake, however, to commence a chart with the name of a grandchild, as such a chart will involve family lines other than their own.

The function of the Archive may be described as follows:

1. It serves as a very valuable aid in obtaining ancestral connections.
2. It assists in preventing duplication of costly research.
3. It is a safe and accessible repository for preserving genealogical records.

The Material contained in the Archive files is obtained from many sources, such as:

1. Records sent in from wards and stakes of the Church.
2. Records sent in from missions throughout the Church.
3. Material obtained through correspondence; viz: parish ministers, town and county clerks, rectors, sextons, government records, and from professional genealogists.
4. Census returns of the Church for the years 1914, 1920 and 1925.
5. Early Church records, such as: High Priests rolls, Seventies rolls, baptismal records, obituary notices, early ward records, marriage records, etc.

6. Pedigrees and family group records taken and correlated from material in the Library.

Because of the enormous number of new records added daily to the files, the value of the Archive is being constantly enhanced.

Directions for Preparing and Transmitting Records

Forms Used. One Family Group Sheets and Pedigree Charts (white) are used to submit genealogical information to the Archive. These standard forms may be purchased from ward or stake committees or the Deseret Book Company, 44 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, for 10c per dozen, 65c per hundred.

The charts received by the Archive are paged and bound in Pedigree Books and the family group sheets are distributed in Surname Books. The names are indexed by attendants in the department and the cards distributed in the general file.

Lineage Books. In the event a person, who has a record of 100 sheets or more, desires to keep all his family lines together under one cover and is willing himself to provide for an acceptable binder, he may submit his record to the Archive where it will be given a code number, paged, and indexed. Standard Post binders for such records may be purchased at the Genealogical Society of Utah for \$3.40, postpaid. Such a family record is called a Lineage Book.

Name and Address. Write your name and complete address on every Pedigree Chart (upper left hand corner) and on every One Family Group Sheet (upper left hand corner on reverse side, not on the binding space). This is for the purpose of identifying the owner of the records or the responsible party with whom to correspond in case of necessity.

Write name of stake or ward (or mission) directly under your name and address. Stake and ward will then receive credit in the Archive reports.

Stake or ward committees are encouraged to gather records from

ward members under their supervision and deliver same in package form to the Archive. This may save postage and expedite handling. Individuals, however, should feel at liberty to communicate directly with the Archive.

Wrapping and Mailing. Place sheets flat between two pieces of cardboard. Do not roll or fold them. Sheets belonging to each person should be securely clipped or tied together. Send records by first-class mail.

Where only two generations are known, don't send a Pedigree Chart. A One Family Group Sheet will suffice.

Numbering. In paging your charts, use lead pencil unless your record is a Lineage Book to be kept under one cover as explained previously in this circular. At the Archive, charts are placed in the Book of Pedigree Charts. The pages are renumbered to follow consecutively the charts already submitted and paged.

Names and Dates. Write dates thus: 7 February, 1875. Do not write 7-2-1875. Write given names first on your charts and record sheets, viz.: Mary Jones, not Jones, Mary.

Important!

1. Write your records carefully and legibly in ink or preferably with typewriter. Avoid smudging through erasure, blotting with ink, or otherwise soiling. These sheets will become pages in a permanent record.

2. Material that is copied should be carefully proof-read.

3. **DO NOT FORGET TO STATE THE SOURCE FROM WHENCE THE DATA SUBMITTED ARE OBTAINED.** This need not be lengthy or detailed; the following would suffice: "The data covering Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11 on my chart were obtained from an old family Bible in the possession of Mrs. Mary Jones, St. George, Utah. Record of Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15 was secured from a family history compiled by Mr. John E. James. A copy of the book is in the Genealogical Library at Salt Lake City. Or 'the record of Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15 was obtained from the Bucklebury Parish Registers, Berkshire, England,' etc."

4. Histories of individuals, as well as copies of original entries from vital records, parish registers, wills, or deeds, which furnish proof of connections, should be written on the reverse side of a Pedigree Chart or One Family Group Sheet with exact references to original sources. Leave at least one and one-half inches for binding space. The genealogical record often appears unsightly when cluttered with uncalled-for memoranda, which may be more properly placed on the back of the sheet.

Incomplete Data. All information called for on the Pedigree Chart and One Family Group Sheet should, if available, be accurately and neatly written in the spaces provided. If, after thoughtful searching, the record remains incomplete in some details, it should nevertheless be forwarded to the Archive. Additional data may possibly be found in the Archive or may be discovered later by the compiler to complete the record.

Dates of Ordinances. Dates of temple ordinances are an important part of the record. If, however, all ordinances are not yet performed, considerable time being necessary to complete the same in the temple, it is proper to deposit the record without waiting for all ordinances to be completed.

Special Archive Service

Records may be checked with the Archive for connections. In the event you are not yet prepared to deposit your records but wish to determine whether connections may be found, the following suggestions are given:

(a) Compile a Pedigree Chart or One Family Group Sheet containing names to be checked. Mail to the Church Genealogical Archive or hand to the Archive attendant.

(b) Your sheets will be compared or checked with information already deposited and indexed. Additions, corrections, or comments will be made in red pencil on your sheets and returned to you.

(c) In writing, attach a note similar to the following: "Check with Archive and return to me." Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope or stamps for return postage.

(d) If considerable material is submitted for checking, a straight charge of 50c per hour is made. If a balance remains, it will be refunded.

(e) Additional data or corrections may be written on separate family group sheets and pedigree charts and submitted to the Archive. These will be filed in the regular way or may take the place of incomplete or incorrect records already on file. On the corrected chart kindly place the names in the same position as on the chart previously submitted. Attach a note similar to the following: "The enclosed sheet (or sheets) contains corrections (or additions) to my record previously submitted to the Archive."

Corrections will only be made upon presentation of sufficient proof to establish the accuracy of the amendment.

Cost of Archive Service

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Indexing, filing, cross-referencing, and coding (including cost of cards) per name | 1c |
| Copying cards and records for patrons, per hour..... | 50c |
| Checking, per hour | 50c |

No charge for checking is made where only a small amount of material is submitted, when sufficient postage is included to return the sheets.

(Note: Index cards for all records submitted to the Archive are prepared by attendants in that department, and not by the patrons submitting these records.)

Rules of the Archive

1. The Archive Department is open from 9:00 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days, except Wednesday and Thursday when the hours are from 9:00 a. m. to 9 p. m. and Saturday from 9:00 a. m. to 1 p. m. (For summer hours see Library schedule.)

2. Records submitted for filing become a permanent part of the Archive and cannot be removed once they are indexed and filed.

3. The Archive reserves the right to withhold acceptance of any material until it is up to standard in neatness and accuracy.

4. The general public is not permitted to go into the files, but upon the presentation of a pedigree chart, family group sheet, or other record an attendant will consult the files for any possible connection or for any additional information and make report. Books will be brought to the counter and can be used in the adjoining study room.

Address Church Genealogical Archive, Genealogical Society of Utah, 80 No. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Assignment 13

Make a complete copy of your pedigree charts and the accompanying Family Group Records (that is, a family group record for every marriage of every progenitor who appears on your pedigree chart,) and send this copy to the Church Genealogical Archive with the necessary fee for indexing and filing.

LESSON 14—RECORDS IN THE GENEALOGICAL ARCHIVE

Records Must be Made Accessible. Records compiled by Latter-day Saints must be **complete** and **correct**. One other requirement must be added—they must be made **accessible**. After you have carefully searched every available source, gathered out, classified and analyzed your information, compiled complete genealogical records of each family, and entered on the family group sheets the correct dates of ordinances administered for each person in the family, this constitutes a family record beyond price, the value of which could not be estimated in terms of money. It would be a pity, almost a crime, to carelessly permit such a record to be destroyed and all this priceless information to be lost forever to posterity, or, in the event it could be duplicated, to necessitate all this laborious work being done over again. It is almost as criminal an act for an individual to compile such a complete record and then hoard it unto himself permitting no one else to see it.

The up-to-date and modern genealogist and compiler of records will see that a duplicate copy of his record is made upon family group sheets and pedigree charts and will file these in the Church Genealogical Archive, where each name is indexed upon a card, the cards being filed alphabetically and chronologically. Then at last his record can be said to be truly accessible.

The Value of the Archive. The Genealogical Archive is a safe and accessible repository for the preservation of genealogical records. Every Church member is requested to make a copy of his pedigree charts and family group sheets, after these have been made complete and carefully proved, and place them in the Archive for safety and also to make the information available to others. These records are there permanently preserved in steel cabinets. By means of a name index made upon cards to each name in the record so deposited, every name in the Archive is made immediately available.

Whenever a name appears in more than one record in the Archive, the references to the various records in which that name occurs are placed upon the index card for that name. Also in each record where the name occurs, cross-references are made to the other records where it also occurs. By means of this cross-referencing, relationships are discovered daily in the Archive, and some very wonderful stories of the helpfulness of the Archive can be told.

Should you place a record in the Archive, say for instance a pedigree chart, your pedigree may trace back on one line to a certain name and no further information is known to you regarding the ancestry of this person; but when a card is made for that name and it is placed in the Archive Index, it is immediately detected that the same name occurs in another record. In looking up this record it may be found that the original record placed in the Archive will trace the ancestry of this person back a number of generations beyond what was known to you.

In this way the Archive becomes one of the primary sources in genealogical research. In fact it is the rule of the Research Department of the Genealogical Society of Utah in beginning a search on any pedigree, to check first of all in the Archive to see if added connections can be obtained.

Records in the Archive. There are, at the present time, about one million, five hundred thousand cards in the Archive Index, the name on each card appearing on one or more of the surname records of the Archive. By means of these cards and the references appearing on them, it is a matter of only a few seconds to locate every record in which a given name appears. The Archive makes a practical reality of the plan of full cooperative research, which is the only modern and up-to-date method of undertaking to prepare a family record.

Whenever the Genealogical Society of Utah compiles a record for a patron, whether the record was gathered from books in the Library, through correspondence with European or American original sources,

or was obtained from family records and memoranda, a copy of this record is placed in the Archive as part of the research order. In this way everything obtained in research by the Society is made immediately available to every person having access to the Archive.

A vast amount of material has come to us from the Swiss-German and German-Austrian Missions. These pedigree charts and family group sheets are among the most beautiful sent to us from any source. Their records have been proof-read and checked and many of them are now indexed and placed in the Archive. These data will no doubt help scores of our members whose ancestry come from those countries in Europe. Hundreds of excellent records have also come to us from the Scandinavian countries. Many of these have cost the patrons several hundred dollars but they are made available, without charge, to those consulting the Archive.

Why Copies of Family Records Should be Sent to the Archive. The question is frequently asked, "If an individual has a copy of his record in the Church Genealogical Archive, is it necessary for him to also have a copy in his own home?"

It is highly desirable, and we strongly recommend that every individual old enough to possess a personal record have in his possession in his own home a copy of his family record.

This includes his complete pedigree chart, the record of his own family group, the family groups of all his descendants and the family groups of all his progenitors—i. e., those whose names appear on his pedigree charts.

It is the responsibility of each individual to learn to know his forefathers, and teach his children in the generations to come to know them. He is commanded to "seek diligently to turn the hearts of the children to their fathers." How can he obey this command if he does not even find it worth while to keep a record of them at hand and become acquainted with his ancestors?

Families disperse and scatter in a few years, just as Lehi went far from his original homeland. Yet the Lord took care that with him he carried a record of his genealogy, for the benefit of his children.

The copy in the Archive is placed there for these reasons: 1. It is in a safe and fireproof place for preservation. 2. After being indexed it makes connections for him with other records deposited there. 3. It is in a central and accessible place for all members of the family who desire to consult it. But the Archive copy of a Family Record can never take the place of the record which should be kept in every home.

The Necessity for Accurate and Presentable Records. It is reprehensible on the part of any individual to place records in the Archive that are incorrect or that have been carelessly thrown together just to fulfil a requirement. These records are to be kept sacred and they MUST conform to the highest standard. Out of the books we are to be judged, and these records will bring to light our sincerity and truthfulness in preparing records. Since these records are to be kept from generation to generation and will constitute the most complete record of families to be kept in the Church, every person submitting records to the Archive should exercise the utmost care to insure that every item on his record is correct, that the pedigree charts and family group sheets he submits are legibly written (preferably typewritten) and presentable in every way. We reserve the right to reject any unsatisfactory records.

Examples of Helpfulness of the Archive. Rozella H. Hill of Ogden, on her first visit to the Archive, found connections with pedigrees tracing back nine generations from her grandfather, and giving her thirty-nine new progenitors. The new information showed that she was connected with Edward Fuller of the Mayflower. She secured the addresses of those who had submitted these pedigrees, and thus got in touch with five relatives who were also actively engaged in research work, and whom she had not known before.

Lucille Woodfield of Ogden, a descendant of Capt. James Brown of the Mormon Battalion, found in the Archive ten new ancestors on the Brown and Hutchins families of North Carolina; also five ancestors on the Stone line of Berkshire, England; and where she already had names of ancestors, from the Archive she found dates and places of their birth to add to her record.

One of our own researchers, working for a sister of Joseph City, Arizona, began research with one chart completely filled. In the Archive she found information on nearly all of these sixteen different lines on this first pedigree chart, obtained the record of thirty-three new progenitors, and filled out ten additional charts.

Dr. Joseph Sudweeks of the Brigham Young University, Stake Genealogical Representative of Utah Stake, spent several days in the building of the Genealogical Society of Utah. He is now a thorough convert to the value of the Genealogical Archive, for therein he found six generations on his Perkins line and a great deal of additional data on other lines.

Mrs. Garlick of the North Weber Stake Genealogical Committee came to file her pedigree in the Archive. It represented all she could find on her ancestry. Attendants, in glancing over her pedigree, recognized the name of Cheney. In a lineage book already in the Archive were found six generations with complete generations on this line. Mrs. Garlick took the lineage book to the Archive Study Room and copied the additional data.

These represent just a few of the instances of connections being found in the Archive. Such as these are occurring almost daily there.

Census Records in the Archive. As explained in a previous lesson, there are preserved in steel files in the Genealogical Archive the census reports of all members of the Church in wards and missions, taken for the years 1914, 1920 and 1925. The reports for the first two years mentioned were salvaged from the fifth floor of the Church Administration Building, where they had been stacked in bundles and were fast being covered with grime and soot. They are now being filed together alphabetically, along with the 1925 census records, which were transferred to us from the Presiding Bishop's Office in 1935. When another census is taken of Church membership in 1940, the 1930 census records will also be transferred to our Archive. The value of these census reports in research has already been pointed out.

Index to Early Church Records. In order to make the contents of early Church records quickly accessible to all members today, the Society is making a card index to High Priests and Seventies records, the Documentary History of the Church, the reports of births, deaths and marriages in early Church newspapers and magazines such as the "Evening and Morning Star," "Messenger and Advocate," "Elder's Journal," "Times and Seasons," "The Wasp" printed at Nauvoo, "The Nauvoo Neighbor," "The Frontier Guardian," published in Kanesville, Iowa, etc.; also as many as possible of the early Branch records of the Church established prior to its coming to Utah, and also the earliest ward records of Utah and vicinity.

Recently a sister came to the Genealogical office with a typewritten copy she had made of the earliest record of the Branch of the Church established at Fillmore, Utah. She said, "This may not be of value to you, but I found the old record in the stake clerk's office and made a copy in case it might prove helpful."

We were overjoyed to get this valuable information and immediately made a card index to it, the cards being placed in the Archive.

A short time ago another sister reported to us the location of the earliest ward record of the 17th Ward in Salt Lake City. It was in private possession, having been left behind years ago in an old adobe house into which the family had moved. Negotiations were taken up with the family now possessing it with the result that it was turned over to the Historian's Office. The Genealogical Society has completed a card

index to this old record, and is now following up by indexing later records of the same ward.

An Index to Patriarchal Blessings. In this same index to early church records are being filed all the cards made from the early patriarchal records containing the genealogical information found in them. Cards from all these various sources are being filed together, but separate from the cards which form an index to the Archive records or surname books. Thus in the Archive today there are three major files, (1) the Index to the Archive, (2) the Index to the Early Church Records, and (3) the Census Reports.

Index to County Marriages in Utah. A project is now under way which will greatly enrich the sources in the Genealogical Archive. Under the direction of various Stake Genealogical Committees in the different counties of the State of Utah, the marriage records of these counties are being indexed upon specially prepared cards. Records of marriages have already reached the Archive from Summit, Sevier, Weber and Millard counties, and the work is going forward vigorously in a number of the other counties.

Each card contains the following headings, and in many cases they can be almost completely filled from the county marriage records: Name in full; When born; Where born; Residence and Occupation; Father; Birthplace of Father; Mother; Birthplace of Mother; Date of License; Where issued; When married; Where married; To whom married; By Whom married; Single, widowed or divorced; No. of marriage (1st, 2nd, etc.); Marriage record of.....County, Book....., Page.....

Assignment 14

a. Make a list of the different records indexed in the Genealogical Archive.

b. Enumerate the advantages of placing a copy of a family record in the Archive.

LESSON 15—FINDING ANCESTORS BY THE COOPERATIVE METHOD

The Genealogical Archive is the product of a long list of discoveries in the field of actual research, all pointing out conclusively the need for closer cooperation. Over and over again it was proved that, despite our surname system which effectually disguises all family relationships except those in the direct male line, all families are closely and intimately related. Recognizing this truth, workers sensed keenly the urgent need for some organization and method whereby the efforts of the thousands and tens of thousands and eventually millions of individual researchers might be effectually utilized, without overlapping or duplication, to contribute toward the only great logical objective—the reconstructing of one vast universal pedigree.

The Church Genealogical Archive is now an established fact, a going concern, a standing proof of the value of cooperation in genealogy, and already acclaimed by experts as a thing unique in the annals of research.

All Families Closely Related. So intimate are these relationships of families that one cannot make a single connecting link for one family but it affects every other. Those groups which do not unite on this side of the Atlantic are certain to join, sooner or later, somewhere in Europe. Progenitors of an average family are literally traceable into every country in Europe. It is demonstrated that if our forefathers are followed back of the period of the Norman Conquest, it is impossible for us to read of any character in history but he proves to be a relative through one or another of our progenitors.

Hence with the results obtained by actual research it is evident that there is no such thing as family pedigrees that are separate and distinct from every other family pedigree. Rather are these pedigrees units of a larger family group, of a far more comprehensive pedigree. Yet people go

on perpetuating the fallacy of unrelated groups by speaking of "your family" and "my family" as though we or they possessed absolute proprietary rights to certain isolated divisions of the human family, or as though these were their sole "responsibility" to search out, and all others should keep their hands off, and not trespass on the sacred and inalienable rights of these clannish individuals.

Selfish Hoarders of Records. Too often with this selfish, dog-in-the-manger attitude goes a spirit of hoarding, an extreme unwillingness to share the records in their possession with others vitally interested in them. Instead of placing their valuable manuscripts and records where they could be at once safe and available, they would rather bury them away in some vault, neither utilizing them for themselves to enlarge their own pedigrees, nor allowing others to make use of them. One is reminded by their actions of the attitude in the Dark Ages in history, when Bibles were kept chained to pulpits, lest the average man should have access to their contents and profit therefrom.

Why Cooperate? Because all family groups are closely related. Whether in following a pedigree back to the earliest ancestor, or tracing the pedigree down from him to all his descendants living today, the same clear evidence of the kinship of families is obtained. In fact, every marriage links two families together, and not those two families alone, but all the progenitors and descendants of that couple. Every family is related to every other family, not casually, not merely once or twice, but over and over again.

Intermarriages of Families. This can readily be verified by glancing at the index of any one of the thousands of family histories now in print, where an attempt has been made to follow every branch of the descendants from some common ancestor. For instance, in an average sized volume, "The Chesebrough Family," there are intermarriages with persons bearing 7,500 other surnames. In the three massive volumes by Phoenix, on the Whitney Family, there are approximately 6,500 other surnames included. In "The Descendants of William Shurtleff," there is mention of about 3,400 other surnames; in "The Descendants of George Abbott," 2,500 other surnames; in "The Sharpless Family," 4,700. From "John Sharpless, the Immigrant, to America," there were (1882) 19,325 descendants by actual count.

Each Person Has Numerous Progenitors. Further confirmation of the kinship of families is obtained by tracing all of one's progenitors back in direct line. Without any overlapping of surnames, one would have by the tenth generation 512 different ancestors, each with a distinct family name. But there are indeed a number of instances where the same surname and even the same individuals are encountered more than once. These only serve to make more clear the fact that all families are closely related. By the fifteenth generation we should be connected with 16,384 surnames; by the twentieth with over one-half million; and by the twenty-fifth with nearly eighteen millions. By the time one had traced his progenitors back that far, he would find himself related to every other family in a country, say, the size of England.

The modern, up-to-date researcher begins by placing a copy of his pedigree and family record in the Church Genealogical Archive in order to learn at once what others already have worked out for him.

The Advantage of Archive Service. Orson Rega Card recently placed a copy of his pedigree in the Archive.

The cost of indexing and filing his pedigree chart of 33 names at 1 cent each (for making the index cards and giving the archive service) was 33 cents. This chart gave 16 new ancestors, not before in the Archive. But by being filed there it connects Brother Card with 96 new progenitors not on his chart, but prepared from records in the library and appearing on the pedigree of Zina Lydia Brown. This is obtaining ancestors at almost $\frac{1}{4}$ cent each! Then, of course, complete family groups of all these may be gathered in the library. In addition, there are in the Archive the names of 174 progenitors of President Brigham Young, the grandfather of Brother Card.

The pedigree as it now stands in the Archive will most certainly help numerous other families.

For example, from the noted Rev. John Lathrop and Hannah House, through each of their three sons, Samuel, Thomas and Joseph, Brother Card is descended through Zina D. Huntington. From John Lathrop also are descended the Prophet Joseph Smith, President Wilford Woodruff, President Harold B. Lee, of Pioneer Stake, and President Ulysses S. Grant.

Robert White and Bridget Allgar had daughters Ann and Mary White. Ann married John Porter and Mary married Joseph Loomis. From them are descended Joseph the Prophet, President Lorenzo Snow, Elder Joseph F. Merrill, Harrison R. Merrill and Joseph Sudweeks of the B. Y. U.; Gertrude B. Musser, Joseph E. Wilson and Archibald F. Bennett. Of presidents of the United States, Gen. U. S. Grant and Grover Cleveland are of this lineage.

Research for One Family Helps Thousands. How research performed for one person may help others who have pedigrees in the Archive is shown by this example. Thomas Richards and his wife Welthian, emigrants, were the parents of Alice who married Maj. William Bradford, (a progenitor of Elder Joseph F. Merrill), and of Mary, who became the wife of Gov. Thomas Hinckley (progenitor of President Briant S. Hinckley of Liberty stake). An order placed by the Joseph Richards family resulted in tracing the ancestry of Thomas Richards several generations in the parish records of Pitminster, Somerset, England. All the hundreds of thousands of descendants of Thomas Richards living today in America will benefit by this search.

Assignment 15

Write a one page explanation of the value of the Church Genealogical Archive for research purposes. Cite actual examples of its helpfulness.

LESSON 16—THE LIBRARY CARD CATALOG

In order that patrons of the Library of the Genealogical Society of Utah may find quickly a desired family history or pedigree, or the vital records or history of a place where an ancestor resided, brief descriptions of genealogies and place histories are written upon index cards and filed alphabetically in the Library Card Catalog.

Alphabetic Index to Genealogies and Authors. Thus in the drawer numbered "P" are at present placed all cards referring to book titles or authors, whose surnames begin with letters between "Aa-All;" in drawer "2" are those between "Alm-Arb;" in drawer "3" are all between "Arc-Az;" etc.

If one were looking for records on the Andrews family he would look in drawer "2." If he desired to trace the pedigree of Rebecca Wadsworth, as called for in Assignment 16, he would look in drawer 84, which contains the cards from "Wa-Waz."

Since the cards are alphabetically arranged, the file is capable of indefinite expansion, and it may be necessary later to shift cards from one drawer to another, and they may not always be found in a drawer with a given number.

Look for the book you want under the Title, the Author, the Subject or the Surname. In seeking a Family History or Genealogy look under the Surname.

Geographical or Locality Catalog. To assist further those doing research in the library, all cards relating to records or histories of particular places are arranged together alphabetically according to locality.

Thus in drawer "91" are records relating to states between Alabama and Connecticut; "92" those between Delaware and Kansas. British Possessions," from Canada to South Africa, are in drawer "127;" "English General" records are listed in "109;" and English records classified by counties or shires, from Bedford to Yorkshire, are found in drawers now numbered from "110-126."

Other countries from Europe and Asia are classified in drawers "133-142," beginning with Arabia and ending with Switzerland.

In this Locality Catalog look for the book you want under, first, the name of the country, then under its geographical divisions. For instance in England, look first for the Shire or County, then under the City or Parish. In America, look first for the state then for the city or county desired.

Under each country, immediately after the name of the country, are arranged cards relating to books of general interest which cannot be classified under any particular town or county of the state.

Use of the Card Catalog. In tracing the record of Rebecca Wadsworth, born in Becket, Massachusetts, we look for Becket records under the general heading "Massachusetts," then for Becket in its place under "B." For pedigrees on the Wadsworth family we look for "Wadsworth" in drawer 84.

By a judicious use of the card catalog, it is quite possible to find quickly on many lines, references to numerous published pedigrees with which the researcher is connected.

Assignment 16

(a) Select any one of your ancestral lines which you wish to trace, and make a list of all the cards in the Library Catalog which you think will be helpful in tracing that line.

(b) Make a list of all references in the Library Card Catalog which probably will be helpful in tracing the paternal ancestry of Rebecca Wadsworth (grandmother of Pres. Lorenzo Snow), born May 12, 1747, at Becket, Berkshire County, Mass.; and died there May 18, 1784. She married Oliver Snow of Ashford, Conn.

(Note: Members taking this course who do not have access to the Library must necessarily refer to Lesson 17, where copies of these cards are published.)

For the (b) part of the assignment one would look under "W" in the card catalog for all cards listed under "Wadsworth." In addition look under "Massachusetts" in the locality file for "Becket" and "Berkshire County." Under "Connecticut" look for "Ashford." If all these should fail to give the desired result a search through pedigrees on the husband's line might help. In this case look for "Snow" in the alphabetical catalog.

LESSON 17—EXERCISES IN USING THE CARD CATALOG

Wadsworth Cards. There are many Wadsworth cards in the card catalog. Among those which appear most helpful are:

- Am. Wadsworth Family.
- 6 e William Wadsworth of Hartford, Conn., and of Long Buckley, Northamptonshire, England.
Flagg: Founding of New England, pp. 124, 298, 351.
- B11E15 Wadsworth, Christopher.
Came from Yorkshire, England, in 1632 to Duxbury, where he lived and died.
Preston: Bassett-Preston Ancestry, page 305.
- A8A32 Wadsworth Family.
Two hundred and fifty years of the Wadsworth Family in America. Containing an account of the Family reunion, at Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 13, 1882, and a genealogical register prepared expressly for this work.
By Horace Andrew Wadsworth, Pub. 1883. 257 pp.
- C1E6 Wadsworth Family.
One line of descent from Christopher Wadsworth who landed in Boston by the Ship "Lion" 1632, (wife, Grace Cole) through their son, Samuel Wadsworth, b. Duxbury, Mass.
Little: Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine, Vol. 3, p. 1104.

C1D13 Wadsworth Family.

C1D6 One line of descent from William Wadsworth, who landed in Boston by the Ship "Lion" 1632, through his son John, born Hartford, Conn.

Cutter: Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut, Vol. 4, p. 1781. Central N. Y., Vol. 1, p. 129.

Conn.

T 2 Wadsworth Family.

One line of descent from Christopher Wadsworth who landed in Boston by the Ship "Lion" 1632, (wife, Grace Cole) through their son John, giving genealogy of Ichabod Wadsworth Family of Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn.

Biographical Record of Tolland and Windham Counties, Conn., 1903, p. 129.

Selecting the Most Helpful Book. Of the above selected references the one on the history of the Wadsworth family, the call number of which is "A8A32," gives promise of being the most complete. When the book is called for and examined, we find that all heads of families are arranged in the volume alphabetically. Since we know the Rebecca Wadsworth in question was a daughter of Jonathan Wadsworth, we locate his family under the "J's" and find that he did have a daughter named Rebecca who married Oliver Snow. The line follows back through Recompense², Ebenezer³, Samuel², Christopher¹ Wadsworth, the emigrant. Clues as to the English connection are found in Flagg: Founding of New England (call number Am. 6 e).

The Ancestry of Thankful Halsey. As a further example of using the Card Catalog to find printed pedigrees on a given line of ancestry, let us take as our problem the tracing of the forefathers of Thankful Halsey.

She is thus referred to in the "Autobiography of Parley P. Pratt":

"It was the Fourth of July, 1827. I came within a mile of the farm of my good old aunt Van Cott, of Canaan, Columbia county, New York, after an absence of three years. * * * With a quick step, a beating heart, and an intense, indescribable feeling of joy, sorrow, hope, despondency and happiness, I approached the door of Mr. Halsey. * * * I entered and inquired for Miss Thankful Halsey—in a moment more she had me by the hand, with a look of welcome which showed she had not forgotten me. * * * On the 9th of September, 1827, Parley P. Pratt and Thankful Halsey were solemnly united in the bonds of matrimony."

A Child of Promise. They had been married ten years without children, and for six years his wife Thankful had been consumptive, and was considered incurable. One evening Heber C. Kimball and others entered the house of Brother Pratt, "and being filled with the spirit of prophecy, they blessed me and my wife," he writes, "and prophesied as follows: 'Brother Parley, thy wife shall be healed from this hour, and shall bear a son, and his name shall be Parley; and he shall be a chosen instrument in the hands of the Lord to inherit the Priesthood and to walk in the steps of his father.'"

Parley P. Pratt filled a wonderful mission to Canada. Within a year his wife bore him a son, and he was named Parley P. Pratt, Jr. On the same day, March 25, 1837, about three hours after the birth of this child of promise, the mother died, having fulfilled the prophecy of her life's destiny.

One of those who has completed the present course in genealogy is Una Pratt Giles, the daughter of the promised son, Parley P. Pratt, Jr. The only genealogical information in her possession regarding her grandmother, Thankful Halsey, was that she was born 18 March, 1797, in Canaan (now New Lebanon), Columbia county, N. Y., the daughter of William and Thankful Halsey.

Help from the Card Catalog. In order to trace the line of this very worthy character, we refer to the Card Catalog for printed genealogies of the Halsey family. There are several listed. The one appearing to be most complete is that entitled: "Thomas Halsey of Hertfordshire, England, and Southampton. Long Island, 1591-1679, with his American Descendants, to the Eighth and Ninth Generation."

Proof by Elimination. There is no Thankful shown in the index to the book, but there are many William Halseys. A careful study of these for one who moved to Canaan, Columbia county, New York, shows, on page 57, William Halsey, b. Stonington, Conn., in 1739, moved to New York state. His eldest son, Nathan, married Miss Cady of Columbia county, N. Y., and William's second son, also named William, married Miss Durrell of Columbia county, N. Y. Since these are the only Halseys who lived there, this latter William is probably the father of Thankful.

Following down the history of their families, we find that Nathan had a son born in 1802 at Chatham, N. Y., which was the adjoining town to Canaan. The Halsey genealogy gives William seven sons but makes no mention of daughters.

We next refer to "Cady" in the card catalog, and find a large printed Cady genealogy, which gives a complete record of the family of Nathan Halsey and Zilpha Cady.

When this connection is finally established after referring to the History of Columbia county, New York, under the towns of Canaan, New Lebanon and Chatham, and from other records, we can trace Thankful Halsey back ten generations on the Halsey line and link her up with 29 progenitors. Some of these lines are found in the History of Stonington, Conn., and in the Stanton and Chesebrough genealogies. All of these are found by consulting the card catalog.

Assignment 17

Explain briefly the alphabetical arrangement of the index cards to genealogies and pedigrees in the Library Card Catalog of the Genealogical Society of Utah; and also the alphabetical arrangement of place cards in the locality division of the card catalog.

LESSON 18—FAMILY HISTORIES GOOD AND BAD

Much of our research is already done for us by genealogists who have compiled records of our lines. The immense amount of time and labor and money, in the aggregate, which they have expended, is a benefit or a hindrance to us according as these published records are authentic or erroneous.

Research Must be Complete and Correct. The imperative need for accurate records was sensed by President Woodruff when he prayed, at the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple:

"And, as thou hast inclined the hearts of many who have not yet entered into covenant with thee to search out their progenitors, and in so doing they have traced the ancestry of many of the Saints, we pray thee that thou wilt increase this desire in their bosoms, that they may in this way aid in the accomplishment of thy work. Bless them, we pray thee, in their labors, that they may not fall into errors in preparing their genealogies; and furthermore, we ask thee to open before them new avenues of information, and place in their hands the records of the past, that their work may not only be **correct** but **complete** also."

Example of a Forged Connection. As an example of how unreliable some printed genealogies may be, we refer to a pedigree of the Woodruff family as published in Volume III of "The Colonial Families of the United States," edited by George Norbury Mackenzie.

This purports to give the English ancestry of Mathew Woodruff of Farmington, Conn., (paternal progenitor of Pres. Woodruff,) back for many generations in England. It makes him a son of Sir David Woodroffe of Poyle, Surrey, and Lettice Duncombe. These parents, it states, were married in 1611. The children are given as: Mathew, born 1612 and died 1682 (emigrant to America); Thomas; David; George; Robert; Nicholas and six daughters. The true pedigree will be found printed in "Miscellanea Genealogica and Heraldica," vol. II, p. 380, and in "East Barnet, Herts.," p. 92. This shows that Sir David Woodroffe of Poyle really married Katherine, daughter of Sir John White who

was Lord Mayor of London in 1563-64. Sir David died 13 Feb. 1603-04, and could not have had a son Matthew born in 1612. Their children were: Robert, born 1600; md. Lettice Duncombe, Nicholas; William, bap. 22 June 1595; Catherine; Eleanor; Grissell; Elizabeth; and Frances, b. 1604.

The Thomas and George are children of Robert Woodroffe and Lettice Duncombe. In order to manufacture an English connection for Matthew Woodruff, Sir David is married to his son Robert's wife; they are given a son Matthew which they never had, born eight years after Sir David's death; and added to these are given two of Sir David's sons, two of his son Robert's sons, and a son David is added for good measure.

How the Forgery Originated. When a genealogy of Matthew Woodruff was published in 1925, beginning with his name, for his English antecedents are not yet known, this explanation was offered:

"Sometime in 1910 a party called on me stating that his name was Norris Woodruff, that he was from England and naturally well acquainted with the Woodruff families there, that he was a descendant of the Woodruffs of Wooley, England, and for a consideration would give out details that would establish direct connection between the Woodruffs of England and the Woodruffs of the United States. Naturally I was interested and agreed to pay his price for said information. . . . Later Mr. Mackenzie wrote asking if I would furnish him the genealogy of my branch of the Woodruff family in America from the time of Mathew Woodruff the emigrant. If so, he believed a direct connection could be established between the Woodruff family of Wooley, England and the Woodruff family in America. . . . After this was published it occurred to me to take up the matter and substantiate certain data furnished by Norris Woodruff. Therefore, I entered into correspondence with several genealogists in London. After considerable research by them and considerable financial cost to me, they reported as far as they could learn, Sir David Woodruff of Poyle, England, had no son by the name of Mathew. . . . Therefore, it is my sincere belief that this party who styled himself as Norris Woodruff and sold the information to Mr. Mackenzie and myself was an imposter."

It may be added that the earlier generations of the Woodruff family supplied at this time, beginning with Bryan Woodrove and continuing down through eight generations to John Woodrove, who married Elizabeth Hamerton, is also a spurious record, for which no records can be found to verify it. This was printed in "Memorials of the Woodrooffe Family," by S. M. Woodrooffe in 1878.

A Modern Authentic Family History. An excellent example of a genealogy compiled from reliable sources, illustrated with many reproductions of actual source material, and quoting verbatim original records will be found in "The Washington Ancestry," prepared by Charles A. Hoppin. In it the author states:

"Mr. McClain . . . gave free rein to the investigator, regardless of expense; the only stipulation being that the exact original sources of all evidence gathered, whether official, public, or private, be reasonably established to the utmost possibility of proof, no claims to be made unjustified by the evidence and the logical results of the investigation. This stipulation has been adhered to throughout, by the undersigned, who hereby acknowledges his personal responsibility for the contents of this book—meaning thereby all matters of pedigree, investigation, citations, and interpretations of records and of history, and the statement of them now presented . . . and, also hereby certifies that all such ancestral connections, citations, interpretations, and records are true, so far as the old, original, or official and legal evidences, inherently, can be true and understandable." (Acknowledgment to volume I.)

Exact Source Given for Each Item. One of the best types of reliable records is the publication, "Families of Ancient New Haven," by

Donald Lines Jacobus. For over 20 years he searched the original records and compiled the material there presented. Every effort was put forth to make this compilation a perfect work of its kind.

"All dates derived from public records are followed by an abbreviated reference in italics, indicating their source. A key to these abbreviations is provided. The vital records of six towns, the registers of seven churches, and the inscriptions in 27 graveyards have been copied. The probate land and court records have been searched. Much material has also been gathered from probate and town records of districts and towns outside this region. Dates not followed by symbols are usually from printed authorities which, although unverified, are considered trustworthy."

Erroneous Statements for Unverified Conclusions. The Welles and Allied Families, (1929) is a handsomely bound and elaborately illustrated family genealogy. The first chapter, page 6, reads: "Thomas Welles, the American founder of the line of Welles herein recorded, was of the Essex county, England, branch of the family, resident on an estate and manor known as Welles Hall. . . . He was born in Lincoln, England, about 1598, son of Thomas Welles, and came to America . . . in 1636 . . . Governor Welles married (first), in England, about 1618, Elizabeth Hunt, who died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640. She came to America with her husband in 1636, etc."

Now the New England Register for July, 1926, p. 279, published to the world the true connection of Governor Thomas Welles, in an article, "The English Ancestry of Gov. Thomas Welles of Connecticut," by Lemuel Aiken Welles. The facts regarding him fully substantiated from legal evidence, are these:

Thomas Welles was son of Robert and Alice Welles of Stourton in Whichford, Warwick; he married soon after 5 July 1615, Alice Tomes, who died in Conn. probably not later than 1646, daughter of John Tomes. He emigrated to New England between 20 Aug. 1635 and before 5 Apr. 1636. This makes five corrections to the excerpt quoted above.

Assignment 18a.

Name a printed family history falling within each of the four general types of family genealogies listed below:

1. The record of all the known descendants of a common progenitor, tracing down his posterity through both male and female lines, regardless of what surname these descendants may bear.
2. The record of the known descendants of an ancestor through the male lines only, including the children of sons, grandsons, etc., and occasionally the children of married daughters in a family, but these lines of descent through females are carried no further.
3. The progenitors of an individual traced back along all lines which appear on his pedigree chart, regardless of what surnames are encountered.
4. The descendants of an ancestor traced in a single direct line to a certain descendant, with only one family group given in each generation.

Assignment 18b.

Family histories may be roughly grouped into these general classes:

(A) Accurate Genealogical Records.

1. Those giving reproductions of documents and original sources substantiating the data included.
2. Those quoting documents and records as authority for statements.
3. Those carefully compiled from existing records, but giving no detailed statement regarding sources of information.

(B) Inaccurate Records.

1. Those based upon or including forged or falsified connections.
2. Those presenting as facts things in reality based only upon shadowy family tradition.

3. Carelessly compiled records, where the author has "jumped at conclusions" which are not justified from available facts.

4. Palpably incomplete records, with a large number of lines omitted, details of children in a family not being given, etc.

Find in the library, or cite the author and title of a family history falling within each of the above classes.

LESSON 19—WRITING THE HISTORY OF YOUR FAMILY

A well-written family history should be **correct** and **complete** in its genealogical data, and should be brightened and enlivened with human interest by the introduction of bits of biography and character sketches of the individuals in the pedigree.

Reconstructing Their Life Stories. A dry catalog of mere names and dates and places is most forbidding and lifeless. There is no excuse for leaving any genealogical record, valuable as these details may be, in such an unattractive guise, for all human lives are interesting, if properly delineated, and are pulsating with heart-throbs and romance and dramatic elements. Instead of being content with a strict enumeration of facts, we should glean from a history of the time and place and of the events in which our ancestor had part, proven facts from which to construct his life story.

Try to imagine what a dull story would be that of Wilford Woodruff or that of Heber C. Kimball, if nothing was written of their lives except that they were born on a certain date, at a certain place, married at this time and died on that, and had the following children! This would be a most inhuman treatment of an intensely human study.

Steps in Writing Family History. First, gather facts, well-verified, from every available source. Next organize this material and arrange the genealogical data on Family Group Records, placing historical information and verbatim copies of proofs with exact references on the back of these sheets. Next, decide upon the form of arrangement you will use and write up the record in finished style, as though it were to be published. Embellish the record with photographs and reproductions of actual documents where possible.

Where to Find Facts for Life Stories. You may obtain helpful information from any one or all of the following sources.

1. Individuals—including relatives and genealogists.
2. Church Records—as Parish Registers, records kept by other churches—Ward Records, Patriarchal Blessings, Temple Records, etc.
3. Town Records—including scraps of personal biographies, date of settlement in the town, offices held. Vital Records were kept by many towns, especially in New England.
4. Country Records—Deeds, Wills, Marriage Licenses, etc.
5. State Records—Some states have wills in their custody, as in New Jersey. State Published Records, War Service Records, etc.
6. National Records—Published and unpublished Pension and War Records, Census Records.
7. Printed Genealogies—Biographies, Pedigrees and Family Histories.

Family History of Descendants of William Smoot. How one may draw from these various sources is illustrated in compiling a history of the Smoot family.

Elder Reed Smoot is the son of Abraham Owen Smoot, born 17 Feb. 1815, in Owen Co., Kentucky. His father was George Smoot, born Sept. 1785, said to be in Prince Edward Co., Virginia. His parents, George Smoot and Nancy Beal were said to be of St. Mary's Co., Maryland. The family record states that the father of the earlier George was John Smoot, born either in Scotland or England.

One printed history of this branch of the family is that appearing in volume I of Jensen's *L. D. S. Biographical Encyclopedia*, p. 485. In a sketch of Abraham Owen Smoot these lines appear: "On the father's side he was of Scotch origin. Grandfather Smoot emigrated from Scotland and settled on the eastern shores of Maryland. His wife, Nancy Beal, was from England. They emigrated about the same time and were married in America."

Clearly more authentic and complete information is required for writing the real history of the Smoot family.

Origin of the Family. Researches by Richardson & Richardson, historical biographers and genealogists, of Baltimore, Md., prove from records which they quote and provide copies of, that William Smoot was perhaps of Holland descent, but he sailed from England, Nov. 22, 1633, on the *Ark and Dove*, with Lord Baltimore's adventurers, landing in Virginia Feb. 27, 1634. He was living in York Co., Va. in 1642, (where he owned 400 acres of land), and until 1646, during which time he served in the Pamunky and Chickahominy expeditions against the Indians, for which services he received payment. From his affidavit in 1652, Book 1, p. 41, of Wills at Annapolis, Md., it is learned he was born in 1596. He applied for 400 acres of land in St. Mary's Co., Md., for having transported his wife, Grace, and his children, Thomas, Richard, Elizabeth, Ann and Ales and also Elizabeth Wood, daughter of his wife. (Book A. B. & H., p. 230 Land Office, Md., Certificate.) The tract on which he settled in St. Mary's Co. on the west side of Wicomico river was in Charles Co. after the creation of that county in 1652.

He was a boat builder, and repaired, built and sold "pinnaces" and other craft. He received various patents for land and was a man of affairs. He is frequently a party to suits in court, suing others and being sued regarding wages, debts, boats and livestock. "He accumulated considerable means for his day. He was a man of great energy and indomitable will power. From the date of his arrival in America, his associations were with men of the highest social and financial walks of life in the Colony of Maryland." This is held to be an indication of the rank of his family in the homeland.

"Grace, the wife of William Smoot, died January 14, 1666." (Charles County Births, Marriages and Deaths, Md. Hist. Society, p. 95.) The date of William Smoot's death is not known, nor has a copy of his will been found.

The Kentucky Branch. William Smoot is the common ancestor of the Smoots of the southern states. John Smoot is shown in the census of Charles Co., Md., for the years 1775-1778, living in William and Mary Parish. By 1790 John had either removed or died, probably the latter, for his known sons Alexander, William and Hezekiah were listed in the Census of St. Mary's Co., Md., in 1790. John, their brother (1755-1842) served as a private in Capt. Hoskins Stone's Company, Maryland regiment. He was born in Maryland, and died July 15, 1842, in Belleview, Kentucky. He md. Elizabeth or Betsy Jenefer. She died in 1792 or 1795, after giving birth to a son Daniel Jenefer Smoot. (D. A. R. Lineage Book 86:93.)

This John proves to be the brother of George Smoot, the grandfather of A. O. Smoot. William Smoot md. Susanna Haden in Culpeper Co., Virginia in 1795 and Alexander Smoot md. Anne Hawkins. In the family record of A. O. Smoot she is called Widow Hawkins.

John and Susannah Smoot, from Battle Run, Culpeper, by a letter granted in 1796, were admitted members of Cooper's Run Baptist Church,

in Bourbon Co., Ky. (Kentucky Historical Register 22:-257.) Alexander Smoot was a justice of the peace of Bourbon Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1798. (Kentucky Hist. Reg. 29:336.) William Smoot is called a resident of Culpeper in 1818. (Old Kentucky Deeds, p. 568.) John Smoot received title to 325 acres in Harden Co., Ky., on the Round Stone Creek in 1795-6. (Kentucky Land Grants, pp. 241, 1731.)

This corrects the first account of Scottish origin, and brings the record down to the father and grandfather of Reed Smoot.

Assignment 19.

Write the genealogical history of any one line of your ancestry, from the earliest progenitor on that line down to the present. Use the most up-to-date form of arrangement known to you.

LESSON 20—GUIDE BOOKS AND INDEXES TO PEDIGREES

In addition to the regular library card catalog index to pedigrees, there are certain specially prepared volumes containing an index to printed pedigrees which every researcher should use.

Munsell's Genealogical Index. This was first printed in 1900 by Joel Munsell's Sons. It is an "Index to American Genealogies, and to Genealogical Material in All Works, such as Town Histories, County Histories, Local Histories, Historical Society Publications, Biographies, Historical Periodicals and Kindred Works." References are alphabetically arranged under surnames.

A supplement was subsequently published covering the years 1900 to 1908.

If one were tracing the Haymond Family, look under the "H's" for "Haymond." There is only one entry, reading: "Sharpless Genealogy 323." This means on page 323 of the printed genealogy of the Sharpless Family will be found a section of a Haymond pedigree. In most cases references are to matter which consists of at least three or four generations.

Since the first part of the volume indexed only those pedigrees in print before 1900, always examine the supplement also. In this there is the reference: "West Virg. Hist. Mag., IV, 232-41." This means that in volume IV of the West Virginia Historical Magazine, on pages 232-241 is found a Haymond pedigree or genealogy.

Now it so happens that "Historical Sketches Relating to the Haymond Family," published in 1906, was not included in the Index, probably because it was unknown to the publishers of the Index.

Under "Bringinghurst" when we search for that line we find, in the first part of Munsell's Index: "Claypoole Genealogy 64, 152; Sharpless Genealogy 391;" and in the supplement these additional references: "Beidler Family of Pa., 216-24; Bringinghurst Genealogy (1901), 153 pages; Phila. North American, Oct. 20, 1907."

Now, if we were tracing the pedigree of Dr. Walter Creed Haymond we would find his own name and his father's family listed on p. 88 of "The Bringinghurst Family," published in 1901. Through his mother his line is traced back eight generations to Thomas Bringinghurst of London, England. In the Haymond Genealogy he is traced through his father five generations.

The wife of his great-grandfather, Edward Haymond of Grafton, Va., was Sarah Woodfin.

Index of Virginia Genealogies. In 1930 a most valuable help to those tracing families who once resided in Virginia was published by Robert Armistead Stewart. It is entitled, "Index to Printed Virginia Genealogies, including Key and Bibliography." It includes "all works on Virginia genealogy discoverable by the compilers up to the period of going to press." "Numerous county histories, etc., pertaining to states formed from the original Old Dominion contain pedigrees of families derived from the Mother State. Of these volumes many have been searched and Virginia lineages duly indexed."

In order to trace the Haymond and Woodfin families we look under these surnames in alphabetical arrangement. There are eight separate references for Haymond and one relating to the same family under Heymond. The references for Woodfin are: "Cyc. Va. Biog., IV, 294; Woodfin Genealogy."

By turning to the "Key and Bibliography" in the front of the book we find these abbreviations refer to 1. Cyclopaedia of Virginia Biography, volume IV, page 894; and 2. Biography and Genealogy of the Woodfin Family, by Ernest S. Woodfin, New Orleans, La., 1928. This we know is of the Virginia family or it would not be included in the Index.

The mother of Creed Haymond's father was Margaret Ann Sissell, born in 1809. Their first child was George Washington Haymond.

There is no reference to a "Sissell" family in the above index, but under "Cecil, Cissel" is the reference "Warfield, 430." The key shows this is "The Founders of Ann Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," by J. D. Warfield, Baltimore, 1905. On page 430 of this volume is a sketch under the heading "Cecil, or Cissel," giving the descendants of Arthur Cecil, of St. Mary's Co., Md., who died in 1690. His son James went to Virginia. The second son, John, had a son Samuel whose son Samuel spelled his name Cissel. He had a son George Washington Cissel. Apparently this is the family we are seeking.

Marshall's Guide. The most helpful standard index to English pedigrees is "The Genealogist's Guide," by George W. Marshall, published 1903. Ordinarily one should look for the family sought under the surname, but if it is a family bearing a peerage title, look both under the surname and also under the title as under "Neville" and "Westmoreland" for the pedigree of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland.

Among the lines of Creed Haymond tracing back to England are the Gilpin and Washington families. Marshall's Guide gives ten separate references, all pertaining to his Gilpin line, and 28 for Washington. All are of course not equally helpful, but among them are records that carry his lines back to 1200 A. D.

Sim's Index to the Heralds' Visitations is a useful guide to the manuscript collections of visitation pedigrees, but it is inaccurate and incomplete. Its full title is "Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations, and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum, 1849." Families are grouped alphabetically under the different shires.

Bridger's Index to Printed Pedigrees, contained in county and local histories, the Heralds' Visitations, and in the more important Genealogical Collections, was published in 1867. It is more intricate and less helpful than Marshall's.

Thomson's Catalogue of British Family Histories, 1928, is most recent for English pedigrees. It purports to be a complete list of British family histories, but does not include biographies, printed pedigree sheets, reprints from genealogical magazines, peerage claims, or works produced in America even if they deal wholly with English families. Surnames are alphabetical.

Durrie's Index to American Pedigrees, published in 1886, was similar to and a forerunner of Munsell's Index, from the same publishers.

Index to Genealogical Periodicals, 1932, by Donald Lines Jacobus, is an up to date index to genealogies printed in genealogical and historical publications. Matter is classified under surnames, alphabetically. It lists all pedigrees in the New England Register subsequent to volume 50 (the N. E. Society has printed an index to vols. 1-50) and all in the New York Record, and in many others.

Thus, if Dr. Haymond were tracing his Brinton line through the emigrant William, in the "Name Index" he would find "Brinton, William; Pa.; English data; Q. 1 (37-86). The "Key" in the front shows that this refers to the Pennsylvania magazine, vol. 37, page 86. Similarly, on the Bringham line there is reference to volume 16, page 168 of the same

periodical. Under "Woolley; Bible records; Q. 1 (11-20) we find help on that line.

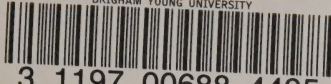
This valuable Index will be continued to date in each April issue of "The American Genealogist." The April, 1938 issue will soon be off the press.

Quick Access to Printed Genealogies. By a judicious use of these and other indexes to genealogies a researcher may quickly turn to practically everything in print on a certain family.

Assignment 20

By using standard guide books and indexes to pedigrees during a visit to a genealogical library, make a list of all pedigrees and family histories referred to in them relating to a particular line you are tracing. (Note: Those living far from a library may obtain this information by correspondence by employing the Society to make the search for them.)

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